

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the bar or at Circuit  
Court in early life, or more recently as Judge of  
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
JAN 21 wdt-wtf

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.  
feb 22 wdt-wtf

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
feb 22 wdt-wtf

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. JAND wdt-wtf

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 21  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec 1 wdt-wtf

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner.  
sep 1 wdt-wtf

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec 1 wdt-wtf

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
**CLAY & MONROE,**  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-  
fided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-  
ington.  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
apr 7 wdt-wtf

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
apr 7 wdt-wtf

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street.  
may 19 1f

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
jan 14 wdt-wtf

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the  
Court of appeals of Kentucky. Business con-  
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apr 7 wdt-wtf

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United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel,  
When you go to Louisville  
stop here.

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings  
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the  
Sexual Organs in a State of Health and  
Disease.  
Price only ten Cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

**ON A NEW METHOD** of treating  
certain secret habits, as well as MID-  
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility  
and loss of power, before applying to any one for  
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.  
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-  
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"  
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.  
CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy,  
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-  
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from danger or curiosity.  
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-  
ville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A.M. to 9 P.M., daily,  
Sundays, 9 to 12 A.M.  
aug 16 wdt-wtf

**RENEWED HATS!**—Another new and elegant  
style of Soft Hat.  
KEENON & GIBBONS.

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.  
sep 2 wdt-wtf

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of  
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
No FIT NO SALE.  
oct 6 wdt-wtf

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.  
nov 27 wdt-wtf

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. F. DICKINSON.  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome  
Carpets,  
Rugs, Mats,  
India & Coco Matting,  
Stair Rods,  
Curtains,  
Gimp,  
Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Flats, Tar-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
style, quality, and prices as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Military.  
Furnished at short notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order.  
apr 24 wdt-wtf

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
**Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,**  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.  
apr 19 1f wdt-wtf

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
sep 29 wdt-wtf

**RECEIVE AND SELL** Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Dry Milk, Hops, Eggs, Bacon,  
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-  
lasses.  
If you ship your Produce and draw at sight,  
oct 6 wdt-wtf

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
cor. of Second and Jefferson  
streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. BROWN  
keeps a first class house at  
moderate prices.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**HARROW & PHILLIPS,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
aug 2 wdt-wtf

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CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy,  
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nov 27 wdt-wtf

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
**PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,**  
**Printing Inks,**  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Hair Restora-  
tive.  
oct 20 wdt-wtf

**RALPH C. McCracken,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and pattern papers  
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 19 wdt-wtf

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STODOLSKY & CO.,  
119 Walnut Street, Old Fellows' Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
mar 25 wdt-wtf

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nov 27 wdt-wtf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SEE THE LABEL**  
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF  
**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE**  
**HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,  
**W. E. HAGAN & Co.**

Every article which has a large and increasing sale  
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name  
indicates, entirely "inimitable," as far as its power  
to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give the  
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is  
concerned.

**USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE**  
**BUT HEIMSTREET'S.**  
It is the original, the only reliable, and the  
cheapest.—See the following testimony:  
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.  
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,  
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-  
tive.  
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into  
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and  
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-  
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has  
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the  
day, but has never used an article equal to Heim-  
street's INIMITABLE Hair Restorative. That it  
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried  
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its  
original luxuriance and beauty."  
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &  
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and  
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it  
gives satisfaction in every case.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. S. SEER, Wholesale Druggist.

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Respectfully yours,  
J. S. SEER, Wholesale Druggist.

**A LUXURIOUS HEAD OF HAIR.**  
Sold everywhere.—Price 50¢ to \$1 per bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

**THERE IS NO USE**  
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,  
Altho' we have very many of them,  
FOR THE  
**MAGNOLIA BALM.**

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples  
or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to  
use some safe and reliable remedy.  
THE MAGNOLIA BALM  
WILL CURE THE WORST  
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A  
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle  
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look  
with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore  
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-  
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but the  
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most  
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,  
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and  
Fancy Goods Dealers.  
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
jul 18 wdt-wtf

**ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT**  
of  
**Fancy Articles**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug store.

**Tooth Brushes,**  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Combs,**  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Hair Brushes,**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Dental Preparation,**  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-  
der, etc., at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Dog Grass Brushes,**  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Fancy Soaps.**  
Fine Cologne,  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-  
fumes, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Fine Toilet Bottles,**  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Perfumery.**  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable  
for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Handkerchief Extracts,**  
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others  
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Everything,**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**Frangipanni Satchels,**  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

**ROBB & DEMONEY**  
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and  
desirable stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
To which they invite the attention of their friends  
and customers, and to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH**  
And to prompt time buyers.  
apr 13 wdt-wtf

**GOOD**  
**NEWS!**  
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,  
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-  
smith to carry out  
**Gunsmithing Business.**

**VARIOUS BRANCHES,**  
At My Tin and Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort,  
Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on  
private diseases of the male and female genital or-  
gans, a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-  
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal  
Emission, Seminal Debility, &c., causing Impotency  
and Mental and Physical Debility.  
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely  
suppressed menstruation, would learn something  
by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay  
the postage.  
Send to DR. HOFFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass.  
mar 22 wdt-wtf

**SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS**  
O. L. HARRIS, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of  
Medicine, has at a large expense to the  
Institute, published a work on the treatment of all  
private diseases of the male and female genital or-  
gans, a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-  
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal  
Emission, Seminal Debility, &c., causing Impotency  
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the postage.  
Send to DR. HOFFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass.  
mar 22 wdt-wtf

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the  
fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by Bager and Gotten-  
brun on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion  
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-  
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-  
tention to business, and by charging reasonable  
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a  
fair proportion of public patronage.  
L. STREIFF.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
I WISH to SELL or RENT the Hotel, and buildings  
attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in  
South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Ser-  
vant's House, Kitchen, &c. By early application a  
good bargain can be had. Possession given immedi-  
ately. For further information inquire of H. C.  
Mitchell or the subscriber.  
Oct. 31st, 1861-3m.  
R. T. COLEMAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,**  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,  
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of  
Cellars, Granaries, Covering Stomachs,  
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire  
Walls, etc., etc.

IT will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,  
OR RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT,  
CHACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.  
The Material can be furnished to parties in the  
interior of the State in Barrels for all domestic pur-  
poses. Cheapness and Durability. It excels all  
orders now in use.

Orders from City and Country solicited  
and promptly Filled.  
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the  
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G. CLAY SMITH Covington, Ky.  
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.  
nov 8 wdt-wtf

**S. BARKER & CO.,**  
**317 FOURTH STREET**  
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**\$100,000**  
WORTH OF  
**DRY GOODS.**  
To be Sold at  
Wholesale or Retail,  
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.  
WE having made large purchases East, at auc-  
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their  
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we  
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as  
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most  
complete that has ever been offered, and every article  
will be sold at some price.

**ALSO, OUR STOCK OF**  
Window Shades,  
Carpets,  
And Oil Cloths,  
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.  
apr 30 wdt-wtf

**J. L. MOORE & SON**  
ARE RECEIVING THEIR  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**  
aug 30 wdt-wtf

**HATS! HATS!!**  
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—  
**FRENCH HATS,**  
**FINE SILK HATS,**  
**FINE CASSIMERE HATS,**  
**FINE SOFT FELT HATS,**  
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT  
S. C. BULL'S.

**FOR THE LATEST STYLES**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
And all the new publications,  
**LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
**STATIONERY, &c., &c.,**  
GO TO  
**KEENON & GIBBONS,**  
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.  
mar 21 4t

**F. G. REUTER,**  
Tailor and Renovator.  
West side St. Clair Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform



# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

**SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.**—The two men, C. C. Rogers, of Bourbon county, Ky., who were arrested on Tuesday last, suspected of sympathizing with the rebels and taken to Cincinnati on the same night from Covington, were given in possession of United States Marshal Sands at Cincinnati for safe-keeping. That official telegraphed to Washington on Wednesday for orders in regard to their disposal, and received an answer that they be transferred to Fort Lafayette. They were accordingly sent on Wednesday night.

**BRITISH SPORTSMEN IN SAVAGE HANDS.**—The little paper called the Nor-west, published at the settlement on the Red river of the North, tells a serio-comic story of the distresses of a trio of British Nimrods, who, in their wanderings in that wild region, came upon a party of marauding Teeton Indians. The sportsmen were "got up" in the elaborate style of Mr. Grantley Berkeley, their apparatus comprising everything from a double Manton rifle down to the latest novelty in "dies." The savages seized the Englishmen and their guns and tackle, confiscated the useful articles, performed a war-dance around the luckless travelers, and then had a long debate among themselves as to the propriety of sparing their scalps. They finally turned the travelers adrift, with no provisions but a leg of one of their own horses, the animal having been knocked in the head and skinned for their use.

## Defences of Memphis.

A letter-writer from Memphis describes the means adopted by the rebels in Western Tennessee and Western Kentucky to prevent the Union fleet from descending the Mississippi. The writer says:  
"The whole river, from Columbus down to this city Memphis, bristles with defenses of the most formidable kind." He then describes no less than seven forts and twelve large batteries, commanding as many landing places and other important points on the river between Columbus and Memphis. "All these works," the letter says, "are mounted with plenty of cannon, and defended by strong garrisons. The guns are mostly smooth-bores, and of short range (two or three miles); but as the river is not much over a mile wide, that is quite sufficient. Many of them are of the largest calibre, thirty-two and sixty-four pounders, and they are plentifully supplied with both shot and shell. The channel of the river has not yet been obstructed, as that would impede our own (the Confederates') operations. A large number of old hulks have been purchased for that purpose, and are now lying at the wharves here (Memphis), and under the guns of the forts above. At the proper moment they will be towed out into the stream and sunk in certain parts of the channel. These of themselves will be sufficient to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet. The railroads, too, running south from Columbus, have been strongly fortified at every available point."

## SUSPENSION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

The New York Herald of Tuesday says:  
"A leading bank in this city has this day ceased to pay specie, except in small sums, and then only to its regular customers. It was expected that all the banks, both of this city and of Boston and Philadelphia, would have suspended to-day. It was known to be the opinion of leading financiers that they must suspend within a few days, and many Bank Presidents had openly stated what, indeed, every one can see to be true—that if suspension was inevitable, the sooner it came the better. As, therefore, exchange rose to-day far above the specie shipping point, and the state of our relations with Europe justified the belief that, if necessary, the Government would prohibit the export of gold, it was taken for granted that the banks would, at their meeting to-day, take the step which has been expected for some time past. This expectation was not realized. The meeting, at which the Philadelphia and Boston banks were fully represented, broke up before four P. M., without having taken any definite step towards a suspension. The members of the Bank Association are so extremely cautious in imparting information to the public, that we are unable to state exactly what passed at the meeting."

We learn that Lt. Joel Hickman, of Paris, was killed at Lexington, on Wednesday night last, in attempting to pass the pickets into camp.

A bill has passed the United States House of Representatives, authorizing the raising in Kentucky of 10,000 volunteers for twelve months' service for the defense of the State.

Francis Troutman, Esq., of Paris, was arrested on Saturday evening last, by the U. S. Marshal, but after examination on Tuesday evening was released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The Terre Haute Journal says that corn is selling at Mattoon, Illinois, at eight cents per bushel.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday next, and meet again the second Wednesday in February, 1862.

## Ho! for Christmas!

Our friend, J. D. POLLARD, has a fine lot of Christmas presents and toys on hand, which he will sell cheap. Also, all the latest literary newspapers. Give him a call, and we doubt not you will be suited.

We learn that Mr. Victor M. Kenney, jr., son of Col. Victor M. Kenney, of this county, who was in the Confederate Army, at West Liberty, was killed on Wednesday of last week by a picket. He was bearing dispatches between Prestonsburg and West Liberty, and having passed one line of pickets, and not knowing of another line, when he came in sight of the second, supposed the picket to be an enemy, and attempted to run and was shot through the head.

Paris Citizen, Dec. 20.

**Another Proclamation by a Federal General—Strong Anti-Slavery Views Announced.**  
General J. W. Phelps, Brigadier General commanding brigade at Ship Island, Mississippi, has issued a thorough-going anti-slavery proclamation, which we find in the New York Tribune, and give below. The telegraph this morning says it is disapproved of by all classes of politicians at Washington. That cannot be true, as it is in exact conformity with the views of the radical Republicans in and out of Congress. The proclamation reads:

**HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE,  
SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI,  
December 4, 1861.**

To the Loyal Citizens of the South:  
Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclinations, I again find myself among you as a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow-countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed.

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, has been admitted in direct violation of that Constitution.

We believe that the slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery.

It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor from competition; that the Government, by its policy of idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more need of expression into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions; that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principles of this North American Continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government. Any obstruction to that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the expulsion of those rights which are insured to us by the Constitution; and we must choose between them which we will have, for we cannot have both. Slavery, as a social evil, might, for a time, be tolerated and endured; but as a political institution it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action, and thus impeding our national progress. As a political institution it could exist as a co-ordinate part only of two forms of government, viz: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free Government only when public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free Government only where the people, in a period of unrestrained extravagance, had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting up permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record—that of the French Revolution—was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed, probably than any other war which has desolated the earth.

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the church. It is as fit at the present moment for the lunatic as for the sane. It was, in 1793, the landed wealth, the exclusive privilege, &c., of the Catholic Church in France. It behoves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred and reared, and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we ought not to revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French Revolution.

Indeed, we feel assured that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren, every ten of whom have, probably, seven relatives in the North, would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new status of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value; invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony, and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career under our glorious Government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of our ancient Government? It is because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slave? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long cherished free institutions, and become slaves themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor—manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, happiness, and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the intelligence, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow-countrymen in the slave States, as well as of the four millions of Africans there; and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of Governments abroad, or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor. Our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions, **Free Labor and Workingmen's Rights.** It is on this basis alone, that our magnificent Government, the asylum of all nations, can be perpetuated and preserved.

J. S. PHELPS.

Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 22.]  
**A Specimen of the Hostile Tone of the English Press Toward the United States.**

## APPAINTS IN AMERICA.

Impartial observers of the events of the American civil war will not be favorably impressed by those ill-timed boastings in which it seems to be the pleasure of Northern Generals and statesmen to indulge. Vain-glorious talk is an unsatisfactory substitute for wise and vigorous action, and it furnishes an almost ludicrous accompaniment to the record of continuous failure. We have just received a batch of confident predictions of Northern triumphs, for which it is difficult to discover any plausible basis, and which, in any case, say little for the good taste or good sense of those who utter them. General McClellan has, in some, made a speech at Washington, in which he assures his auditors that the war "cannot be long, though it may be desperate." We are not informed whether he assigned any reasons for this dictum, or whether it was a mere flourish of rhetoric, like some similar assurances which have reached us at the same time. The war has been a long one already, as compared with the brief summer campaign in which President Lincoln once hoped to finish it with a force of 70,000 volunteers, and to all readiness it can yet be only said to have begun.

One would think that the same considerations which point to the probability of a desperate struggle would also forbid the hope that it can be a short one. The war is likely to be desperate because the southerners have shown unlooked-for powers of resistance; because they are animated by a deadly hatred of the North, and because they are less unequally matched against their would-be conquerors than had been generally supposed; and, for these reasons, it is altogether probable that it will be a long war, unless an unexpected turn in Northern feeling and opinion should enforce wiser counsels on the Washington Government. That the North may in course of time, by dint of its intrinsically superior strength, wear out and crush the South, is an assertion which we are not concerned to dispute; but nothing appears more improbable under present circumstances, than that the struggle will be terminated by a rapid succession of brilliant victories on a large scale. We may rather look for a tedious series of sanguinary but resultless operations, which will leave the relative positions and resources of the belligerents substantially unchanged. If we are to believe the Washington correspondent of a leading New York journal, the army which is to realize General McClellan's confident prediction has yet to be created.

Other Northern partisans go far beyond "our young Napoleon" in their unwisdom and unseemly arrogance. Mr. Secretary Cameron has latterly ventured to declare that "the day of reverses for the Federal army has passed"—a boast which is of itself ominous of disaster if it be true that pride goeth before a fall. He had the surpassing folly and bad taste to add that General McClellan "would stake his life on victory." It would be unjust to General McClellan to assume that this piece of senseless bombast was uttered with his sanction. We can only say that, judging by the general course of history and experience, misfortune is in store for a nation that likes to be addressed in this style by its responsible statesmen. Perhaps the worst of recent offenders in this line is General Butler, who has just delighted a Massachusetts auditory by threatening a yet unconquered enemy—an enemy whose skill and prowess he has at all events had good reason for respecting—with the last and worst penalties of defeat. Gen. Butler is not only clear that "this war ought to be ended before the snow melts away in the spring," but he looks forward with satisfaction to the wholesale devastation of southern homes and the confiscation and partition of all southern property. "I trust we may soon fight, not only on the banks of the Potomac, but on the banks of the Gulf, and even in South Carolina, lighted by the smoking and rebellious cities." And further, "if it is necessary to redistrict every State, and open a new land office in every capital"—in other words, to divide the estates of the southern planters among their conquerors—"the Government of the United States must be maintained and its supremacy verified." We regret to add that these savage menaces were headed with a handsome application of respectable Massachusetts citizenry to a respectable Massachusetts citizenry, who, assembled, the idea of burning the "rebellious cities" of the South and parceling out anew the property of a rebel population seems to be thoroughly agreeable to the feelings of a civilized and enlightened New England community. Humane and Christian men on this side of the Atlantic may perhaps be excused for withholding their sympathies from belligerents who go so far over the prospect of a bloody battle by the light of blazing cities. We may be permitted to hope that a war which is to be carried on in this temper may long continue to be entrusted to the conduct of Generals as inefficient and incapable as the author of this ferocious tirade.

English opinion is probably for the time altogether powerless to influence the feelings and actions of Americans either for good or for evil; yet we should not like to have it on our conscience that we had ever said a word calculated to encourage the authors of this mischievous and unchristian tirade. Intelligence brings some new rebuke to those who have flattered Northern vanity and stimulated Northern passion. It is more and more evident that the disruption of the Union is final, and that no amount of mere military success on the part of the North can patch it up again. It is to be hoped that the extinction of civil liberty is not also final. For the present, however, the Americans have ceased to be a free people. Taken over by the hands of the past. The freedom of the press is a matter of history. The old legal and constitutional securities for personal liberty have disappeared. The Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of what are still called the United States has been intimidated by armed force in the discharge of his duties, and nobody cares. The writ of that sovereign tribunal are openly set at naught, and the Chief Magistrate, who is sworn to execute the laws, and the Court has nothing left but to put on record, before a public which regards the whole affair with the profoundest indifference, its want of "physical power to enforce lawful process."

As for the anti-slavery professions, which, in the view of some inconsiderate politicians in this country, sanctified bloodshed and lent a justification to military despotism, the dismissal of General Fremont has put an end to that delusion. What are the rights in comparison with the risk of losing Missouri and Kentucky? General Fremont's semi-abolition proclamation had alarmed and irritated the slaveholders, and he is accordingly disavowed and discarded, in the very presence of the enemy and on the eve of a battle. Missouri and Kentucky may or may not be prohibited, but at any rate President Lincoln enters them to be assured that the alleged Abolition policy of his Government is a pure hallucination, and that he is unalterably faithful to the great principle of slavery. He is anxious to have it clearly understood that the "just and holy war" is a war of conquest, a war of vengeance, a political war, a war for empire and nothing else. After this Englishmen may perhaps be allowed, without wounding feeling, which they strongly desire to maintain a persistent neutrality of sentiment as well as of policy between combatants who are equally desecrated to their sympathies. Even it was possible before, it is impossible now that we should have any other wish about this deplorable war than that it may be soon over, and that some relics of American freedom may survive from the rebel husband, sons, and

[From the Nashville-Louisville Courier.]  
**Death of a Kentuckian in Virginia.**

Captain E. H. Murphy, of the "Summit Rifles," 16th Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, died of consumption, at Warrenton, Va., on the 24th inst., in the 24th year of his age. Capt. M. was the third son of Col. F. G. Murphy, of Nelson county, Ky., one of the twenty-six Southern men of the present Legislature of that State. His younger brother is in the army of the Potomac. The regiment in which Capt. M. was attached held a meeting and passed suitable resolutions of condolence and respect for the memory of the deceased.

The above copy from the Richmond Dispatch of the 14th. The resolutions referred to have been sent to the Courier for publication, and we lose no time in giving them a place in its columns.

## Tribute of Respect.

CAMP NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,  
November 7th, 1861.

At a meeting of the officers of the 16th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, to take into consideration the death of Captain E. H. Murphy, of company A, Summit Rifles, and Capt. J. C. Davis was chosen President, and Capt. H. H. Thorpe appointed Secretary. On motion, the committee of three—Messrs. R. Stockdale and Capt. Douglas Walworth and G. J. D. Funchess—were appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and, after consultation, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Our cherished friend and fellow-soldier, Captain E. H. Murphy, has fallen from our midst, a victim to disease, the most terrible enemy of our gallant army; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his death, we have sustained a heavy and solemn affliction in the loss, as a regiment, of a faithful and efficient officer; as a soldier, a cherished companion; as an individual, a loved and valued friend.

Resolved, That our association with him, having been intimate and uninterrupted for a period of five months in the service of our common country, we were enabled to know him well, and he established himself in our esteem as a most honorable gentleman and a gallant soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the affliction that has removed from among us, in these trying times, so chivalrous and patriotic a spirit; for although well nigh prostrated, since our arrival in Virginia, by the wasting powers of his fatal disease, his moral powers were bright and vigorous, and not even the shadow of death could curb his proud spirit, or dampen his ardor for his country's cause.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, (as they are now exiles from their Kentucky homes, being driven away by Lincoln's minions,) in their sore affliction, and as a solace to their grief, suggest the thought, that while an ornament in which they might well be proud has been stricken from the earthly scene, the cause in which he died was worthy the noble sacrifice, and that his spirit is in the hands of "Him who doeth all things well."

On motion the Secretary was requested to forward copies of the above resolutions to the parents of the deceased in Kentucky, and his sister, Mrs. J. R. Quinn, of Summit, Miss., and to the following papers with a request to publish: *Paulding (Miss.), Clarion, Natheez (Miss.), Courier-Jackson, Mississippi, Louisville Independent, New Orleans Picayune, Richmond Dispatch, and Louisville (Ky.) Courier.*

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

CAPT. J. C. DAVIS, President.

LIEUT. P. H. THORPE, Secretary.

## The Two Rebels at Paris, Ky.

The two sympathizers with the Confederates, one of whom was killed outright, and the other mortally wounded, lately, at Paris, Ky., were rather prominent citizens. The one, A. Spears, sr., was an old citizen of Bourbon county. He was born in that county December 5, 1795, and was consequently at the time of his death over sixty-six years of age. He commenced business for himself when only fifteen years old. In 1810 he commenced bootmaking down the Ohio and Mississippi, and three times walked from New Orleans through the wilderness. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812—participated in the battle of the Thames, and was sent in an open boat to announce the victory to Commodore Perry. His term of service in the army expired, he again commenced bootmaking to New Orleans, and happening there when the battle of the 8th took place, he entered the ranks under Gen. Jackson and participated in that gallant achievement. His letter to his brother Solomon was the first of the citizens of Bourbonland of the battle and victory. Mr. Spears was for a long time a successful farmer, merchant, and cotton manufacturer; and his house was extensive known in the East and South. He and his father were the first distillers of Bourbon whiskey. In latter years misfortune overtook him. About six years ago he failed in business. Some time afterward his oldest son, Jacob, an intelligent and fine looking young man, the hope of all declining years, was shot and killed, while unarmed, by a person whom he had offended. Subsequently to that misfortune, his youngest son was drowned while bathing. About two years ago his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Martin, was shot and killed in Saltillo, Mexico, by an old friend, and now Mr. Spears himself suffers a violent death. He was a man of warm impulses and a strong hatred of those who conspired against his enemies. Mr. Spears leaves three daughters and two sons; one of the latter is a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army under Buckner. The other was lately a railroad agent at Paris.

Daniel Hibler was the person who killed the soldier, and was himself, in turn, mortally wounded by the companion of the dead soldier. Mr. Hibler was a successful farmer and an extensive live-stock dealer of Bourbon and an extensive whiskey distillery firm of Hibler & Co., of Paris. In the two latter capacities he is well known in the North and South. He was a most enterprising and useful business man, and has a host of warm and devoted friends. He is about forty-five years of age, and has a wife and several children, two of whom are said to be in the Southern Army.

## A Barbecue on General Sherman's Proclamation.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

## PORT ROYAL, CAMP LOVAY AND FISHERS.

To the Loyal Ladies of the Sea Islands: Having long been familiar with your soft feathered beds, well-supplied tables, beautiful flowers and hospitable smiles, more charming even than your fish and game, we entreat you, with every assurance of our most tender regard, to come and partake of some of the delicacies which we have appropriated by a "military necessity."

It really grieves our loving hearts to live on the fat of your land while you are houseless, particularly when we have so often boasted of your hospitality, and been your honored guests, year after year, "without money and without price."

If you decline this affectionate overture, remember that every corner in your larders; we know all your rivers of milk and honey, the small hillocks of fresh butter, and the promontories of orange preserve jars, and we will appropriate them all to the glory of Abraham the First.

On the other hand, if you only separate yourselves from the rebel husband, sons, and

brothers who are behaving so improperly to our blessed government by fighting for your homes and your honor, you shall be taken to our affectionate embrace, and bouquets of roses, such as you used to place around our firesides and on our toilet tables, shall be showered upon you.

Yours, with sacred memories,  
CHAS. O. BUTTERWELL & CO.

**MORE MISCHIEF AFOOT.**—Mischief is still afoot in Congress. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, as if there were not already sufficient food for excitement and exasperation, is making an effort to abolish the Supreme Court. Nobody but himself will vote for it; but the mere introduction of such a measure will be used with effect at the South, to show that the Constitution is thrown aside and anarchy rules in our national councils. In the House, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed and very nearly carried through a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to revoke the order of Gen. Halleck, commander in Missouri, excluding negroes from his lines; and the Senate has actually decided by an almost unanimous vote to go into a general inquiry of military catastrophes and blunders of the war. Worse disasters than those of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff await the national cause, if there is not a check to these insane proceedings in Congress. It will not require more than three months of this stuff to demoralize and scatter the volunteer armies of the Union.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Daniel et al. v. Thomas, Powell; affirmed.

Yancy v. Smith, Madison; affirmed.

Calvert v. Marshall, et al., Pendleton; reversed.

Calvert v. Marshall, et al., Pendleton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wm. L. Conklin, Esq., of Grayson, admitted attorney in this Court.

Smith v. McDaniel, et al., Jefferson; continued.

Shinn v. Grubb's adm'r, Grayson; continued.

Smith v. McDaniel's adm'r, Ohio; continued.

Dinkelspiel v. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson; continued.

McHenry v. Davies, Ohio; were submitted on briefs.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Southerland et al. v. McElvaine's adm'r, Nelson; affirmed.

Barney v. Anderson & Watson, Fulton; affirmed.

Dinkelspiel v. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson; affirmed.

A Bell's ex'r v. Wimsatt & Abell, Marion; reversed.

Shivers v. Simpson et al., Madison; affirmed as to Caperton, and reversed as to Covington.

Smith v. McDaniel's adm'r, Ohio; appeal dismissed—want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

W. T. Owens, Esq., of McLean county, admitted attorney in this Court.

Marshall v. Sims, Leon; time extended thirty days to file petition for rehearing.

Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v. Gordon et al., Leon; affirmed.

Louisville City v. Chambers, Leon, Ch'ry; McGowan v. Pennabaker, Leon, Ch'ry; Dodd v. Sample et al., Leon, Ch'ry—were submitted on briefs.

Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v. Gordon, Leon, Ch'ry—cross appeal granted.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

Watches, Clocks

AND

Jewelry.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 1st w-t-w

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle.

Jan 1st w-t-w

A CONERY.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 w-t-w MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited, it will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet



## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON.

## REPORTS.

Mr. DENNY, of the Committee on Education, reported an act to protect public schools, seminaries, and colleges in the State. Passed.

Mr. READ, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of James Cade. Passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to abolish the office of President of Internal Improvement.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. DENNY moved that the bill and substitute be printed, and be the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Rejected.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, and stood as follows—yeas 6, nays 15.

The original bill was then ordered to its third reading, and then passed.

A message from the House announced the passage of a resolution in relation to the direct Federal war tax, and asked the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. READ, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported an act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Larue and Spencer counties. Passed.

Same—An act in relation to vacancies in ministerial offices, with an amendment. Passed.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution directing the Auditor of Public Accounts to inform the Senate what sheriffs have paid in, and who are now delinquent. Adopted.

Mr. DEHAVEN—A bill to repeal an act passed at the present session in relation to a across the Ohio river. Revised Statutes.

Mr. BUSH offered a resolution to appoint a committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and to report to the General Assembly. Rejected.

Mr. READ offered a joint resolution instructing the Committee on Congressional Representation to be governed by the Federal basis of representation. Under the rules passed over for one day.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution fixing Saturday next as a day to elect a Board of Internal Improvement. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. McHENRY, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill concerning the Louisville and Covington railroad company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to increase the powers and extend the jurisdiction of the town Marshal of the town of Smithland, in Livingston county. Passed.

Mr. BRUNER, of the Committee on Codes of Practice, reported a House bill to amend sections 488-7, title 10, chapter 7, Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. PHALL moved that the resolution in regard to the direct Federal war tax, be taken up. Adopted, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. McHENRY moved to take up the resolution in regard to adjournment; which motion was adopted.

The resolution fixes Monday, the 23d, as the day of adjournment, and the second Wednesday in February as the day of meeting again.

Mr. GLEN moved to strike out the second Wednesday in February, and insert the first Monday in January. Rejected.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McHENRY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two Houses will stand adjourned at 12 o'clock on Monday next, and that no business will be entertained on that day.

Land on the table one day, under the rule.

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE TAKEN UP.

An act fixing the compensation of assessors for listing births, deaths, and marriages, which was amended in the House. Referred back to the Select Committee. (Messrs. Robinson, Goodloe, Walton, and Speed.)

An act for the benefit of Transylvania University. Passed.

An act to authorize the county judges of Pulaski and Rockcastle counties to appoint sheriffs. Passed.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 33, in Nelson county. Passed.

Mr. BUSH, of the Committee on Enrollments, reported a number of bills as ready for the Speaker's signature.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Senate bill, entitled "An act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth," amended, ordered to its third reading, and passed.

A Senate bill, entitled "An act to confiscate the property of rebels." Made the special order for the third Monday in February, 1862.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor announced that he had affixed his signature to sundry laws, and named divers persons for the office of notary public.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Senate resolution concerning senatorial elections in 1863, which was amended in the House, was concurred in by the Senate.

A resolution in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. McHenry,) moved to refer the same to the Committee on Federal Affairs.

Mr. GROVER said he trusted the motion would not prevail. The resolutions were short, comprehensive, explicit. They had been printed, and were upon our tables. The minds of Senators were no doubt made up. He regarded the motion, in effect, as intended to defeat the adoption of the resolutions; and so regarding it, and for the purpose of testing the opinions of Senators, he called for the yeas and nays.

Before the committee shall report on the reference, if referred, Congress will, no doubt, have passed the act referred to in the resolutions. He desired immediate action, unless the Legislature were willing to yield to the action of Congress without a protest.

The vote was taken on the motion, and resulted thus—yeas 17, nays 4. (Messrs. Grover, Glenn, Read, and Walton.)

Mr. READ, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported an act for the benefit of the estate of Dr. John L. Scott, deceased. Passed.

Resolutions from the House concerning Federal Relations.

Mr. GOODLOE moved the previous question.

Mr. ROBINSON hoped that the motion might be withdrawn, that he might offer an amendment, requesting the President to dispend with the services of Secretary Cameron.

Mr. GOODLOE declined to withdraw from the gentleman from Scott, as he (Mr. G.) had refused the same request when made by the gentleman from Boyle; and the vote on the motion was taken, and resulted—yeas 10, nays 11.

Mr. GLEN called for a division of the question.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered an amendment of thanks to President Lincoln for his modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and for the partial suppression of Cameron's report.

Mr. ROBINSON'S amendment to dispend with the services of Mr. Cameron was un-

bodied in Mr. WORTHINGTON'S amendment, which was voted on, and the vote stood thus—yeas 21, nays 0.

The first four resolutions were then voted on, and resulted thus:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk,) Alexander, Baker, McClure, Bruner, Bush, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Goodloe, Grier, Marshall, McHenry, Read, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—19.

YEAS—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

NAYS—None.

The vote was then taken on the balance of the series, and resulted thus—(includes WORTHINGTON'S amendment—)

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk,) Alexander, Baker, McClure, Bruner, Bush, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Glenn, Goodloe, Grier, Grover, M. P. Marshall, McHenry, Read, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—21.

NAYS—0.

Resolution in regard to the pay of absent members. Adopted.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. READ'S resolution relating to payment of money to Twyman *et al.* was rejected. Adopted.

The resolution was then appropriately referred.

An act for the benefit of the Bank of Ashland, Banks.

The Senate then adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

## A REPORT.

Mr. SPARKS presented the annual report of the Eminence Mutual Insurance Company.

## BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. IRELAND—A bill providing an additional military force for Kentucky. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RICKETS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs report to this House at 10 o'clock to-morrow, whether any legislation is necessary in order to put into the field an additional force, such as is indicated by the act now before Congress; and if any additional legislation is necessary, that they report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform carefully examine into the amounts allowed and paid from the Treasury for guards for jails and prisons, and report if any remedy can be found for that cause of expenditure.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the subject of the assumption by the State of the direct tax imposed by the General Government, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State of Kentucky will, and does hereby assume the payment of her proportion of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of 6th August, 1861.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be directed to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the city of Washington, a copy of these resolutions.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Browne, Brann, Burnett, Calver, C. C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, Robt. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, England, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Powell, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Underwood, Van Winkle, Ward, Webster, Wolfe, M. Young, and V. B. Young—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, and Murphy—10.

So the resolutions were adopted.

## REPORTS.

Mr. IRELAND—Privileges and Elections—A bill to provide for elections in insurrectionary districts.

Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—A bill for the benefit of Dillon White. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Travis Daniel, of Bath county. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of John L. Chelover, of Taylor county. Placed in the orders of the day.

Also—A bill for the appropriation of money. [General appropriation bill.] Passed, under a call of the yeas and nays, as required by the Constitution.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the law in relation to descent and distribution. Rejected.

Also—A bill authorizing Commonwealth's attorneys to administer oaths. Passed.

Also—A bill repealing in part an act entitled "An act in relation to trustees of jury fund of Bath and Daviess counties." Tabled.

Mr. HUSTON—Judiciary—A bill to amend the law in relation to divorce cases. Rejected.

Mr. JNO. R. THOMAS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the law defining the duties of prosecuting attorneys. Passed.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county.

With an amendment from the committee by way of substitute.

Amendment adopted, and bill, as amended, passed.

Also—A bill providing for the collection of the public revenue in the county of Muhlenburg. Passed.

Also—A bill to amend chap. 83, Revised Statutes, title Revenue and Taxation. The bill reads as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That for the purpose of securing the prompt payment of the public revenue, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or collector, immediately after the 1st day of June in each year, to proceed with the collection of the same.

§ 2. That between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of October, in each year, the sheriff or collector shall attend at each public place, at least two days in each of the election districts in the county, to receive the taxes not theretofore paid; and it shall be the duty of such of the tax payers as have not paid, to attend at the times and places designated by the sheriff, and pay the taxes due by them.

§ 3. The time and place fixed by the sheriff for his attendance in said districts shall be given, by posting the same on the court-house door, and at some public place in each district, for at least thirty days prior to the time designated.

§ 4. If the tax payer shall fail to pay his taxes before the 15th day of October, it shall be his duty to attend and pay the same to the sheriff or collector, at the court-house of his county, before the 15th day of December; and if he fails to pay before that day, ten per cent upon the amount of his taxes remaining unpaid at that time shall be added thereto, and shall be collected by the sheriff or collector, and which shall be retained by them as part of, and in addition to, their commissions.

Mr. TAYLOR proposed the following amendment:

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or collector, at the July, September, and November terms of the county court, to make a written statement, under oath, of the amount

of revenue collected and in their hands, due the Commonwealth; which statement shall be filed by an order of the court, and a copy thereof transmitted by the clerk to the Auditor of Public Accounts; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or collector, immediately after making each statement, to pay into the public treasury the revenue in his hands, as exhibited by said statement, after deducting therefrom his commission upon the amount so collected.

§ 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to excuse the sheriff or collector from the duty of paying into the public treasury, the whole amount of the public revenue due from his county, as now required by law.

Ordered, that the bill and amendment be printed, and the further consideration of the same be postponed until after the recess.

Mr. VAN WINKLE—Judiciary—A bill suspending the limitation laws in the county of Knox. Passed.

Mr. CURTIS—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the charter of the Clay and Kiser turnpike company. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the Cleveland turnpike road company. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the Old Frankfort turnpike road company. Passed.

Also—A bill transferring portions of the Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern turnpike road company to the counties through which said road passes. Passed.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 7, in Garrard, and No. 29, in Clarke county. Passed.

Mr. CLAY—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill for the protection of small birds and other game.

Upon motion of Mr. HUSTON, the *quo* portion of the bill was so amended as to make the bill read as follows:

The bill then passed under a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. TEVIS—Banks—A bill for the benefit of the Bank of Ashland.

[The bank is authorized, temporarily, to parent bank or branches.]

Mr. SHANKLIN—Circuit Courts—A bill for the benefit of subscribers to railroad stock in Jessamine county. Passed.

Also—A report which reads as follows:

The committee on Circuit Courts, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to "inquire and report to this House whether any of the circuit judges of this State have abandoned their offices by taking service in the armies of the so-called Confederate States," have had the same under consideration, and report as follows:

There has been no evidence before your committee that any of the circuit judges of this State have abandoned their office by taking service in the armies of the so-called Confederate States.

But your committee would further report to this House, that there was evidence before them that Wm. H. Burns, one of the circuit judges of this State, had failed to attend the last fall term of his court in several of the counties comprising a part of his judicial district, and no evidence that he had held any court in his district since last September.

Your committee would further report, that there was evidence before them, conducing to prove that Judge Burns, at least for the last two or three months, had been engaged in giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion now being waged against the Government of the United States and State of Kentucky. It was satisfactorily proven that in the month of October last, Judge Burns was on terms of intimate association with avowed rebels in the town of West Liberty—the place of his residence—and that he left his home with or about the time the rebel force left upon the approach of the Federal army under General Nelson, and went to Floyd county, where other Confederate forces were at the time congregated.

It is also proven by common rumor in the section of the State where Judge Burns resides, that he is, and for several months has been, actively engaged in aiding and assisting those engaged in an armed rebellion against the government of the United States and the State of Kentucky. The testimony of all the witnesses deposing before your committee, was substantially reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses, and the same is herewith reported.

It is the opinion of your committee that the public interest demands, under all the facts and circumstances proven before them, that Judge William H. Burns, one of the circuit judges of this Commonwealth, should be removed from the office of circuit judge.

All of which is most respectfully reported.

G. S. SHANKLIN,  
Chairman of Committee on Circuit Courts.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—Made the following report:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all statements in the public prints that Kentucky contemplates the emancipation of her slaves are without truth; Kentucky is attached to the institution of slavery, and can and will maintain it.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of E. T. Fish. Passed.

Also—A bill to confine the terms of magistrates' courts to semi-annual sessions.

Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. HUSTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Circuit Courts to prepare an address—addressing Judge Burns out of office. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL—A bill for the benefit of Harlan county. Passed.

Mr. RANKIN—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Hiram Richardson and others. Passed.

Also—A resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of raising a military force in the counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Harrison, Gallatin, and Nicholas, and report to this House. Adopted.

Mr. G. C. SMITH—Reported a bill to reduce the license on billiard tables.

Placed in the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the Civil Code of Practice in regard to attachments. Passed.

And then the House took a recess until 7 o'clock, P. M.

A bloody affray took place in our streets on last Saturday evening. The two soldiers who were guarding the Railroad bridge at this place, were directed by the U. S. Deputy Marshal to arrest Mr. C. U. Rogers, of this county, as he passed out of town. The soldiers stopped him, while the Marshal went to the camp to bring up a squad of men, when Mr. Daniel Hibler, of this county, and Mr. Abram Spears, of this place, went to the buggy in which Mr. Rogers was seated, to prevent his detention. After some words, Mr. Hibler drew his pistol and shot one of the soldiers through the head. The other soldier shot Mr. H. through the shoulder, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The soldier then obtained a musket from a comrade and shot Mr. Spears through the breast, causing his death in a few minutes. The soldier, we understand, states that Mr. S. discharged a pistol at him before he fired, and the Marshal and another gentleman who were present, both informed us that they saw a pistol in Mr. Spears' hand, but it is due to pay that Mr. Spears' friends believe that he had no weapon. A negro woman, living with Mr. Joseph Porter, was also shot in the abdomen. The woman, we understand, says that she was wounded by Mr. Rogers; but others suppose it was a ball from Mr. Hibler's pistol.

Mr. Rogers attempted to make his escape, but was taken and lodged in jail. He had in the buggy a number of socks, and several letters about his person, for persons in the Confederate army. He has been since sent to Cincinnati.

Mr. Spears was a well known and respected citizen of our place. He had just entered upon his 67th year. His funeral took place on Monday last, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

The soldier who was killed, was a man of about forty-five years of age, by the name of William Ford, a native and resident of Ponteland county, in this State, where his remains were sent for interment.

The sad affair of which we have endeavored to give a true account, created great excitement.

Mr. Hibler is still alive; but no hope is entertained of his recovery.

The negro woman, in this State, where she remains were sent for interment.

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